



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK NOTICES.

L'Extension du Système Décimal aux mesures du Temps et des Angles. Théorie, Applications Scientifiques et Industrielles par J. de Rey Pailhade, Ingénieur Civil des Mines. Paris, Gauthiers-Villars & Fils, Imprimeurs-Libraires du Bureau des Longitudes, de L'École polytechnique, 55 Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55. Toulouse, Gimet-Pisseau, Libraire-Éditeur, 66, Rue Gambetta, 66. 1897. 8vo.

M. de Rey-Pailhade works without ceasing at his labour of love, though well aware of the obstacles in his way. "For the time," he says, "the one object must be the adoption of the system for science, so as not to alarm the public, which is the sturdiest supporter of routine."

He has made converts. The Toulouse Chamber of Commerce adopted in April, 1897, a resolution in favour of the application of the decimal system to the division of time and of the circle. His table for simplifying the reduction of minutes and seconds to decimals of the hour has met with favour in Mexico and in Greece. It is true that Mr. Holden, of the Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton, does not see the immediate necessity of a change; but curiously enough, says M. Rey-Pailhade, his astronomical assistants, Messrs. Aitken and Schaeberle, make use of the decimal division of the day and the degree.

The conclusion reached is that the decimal division of time is a necessary reform and that a few years will see it established, if the needed instruction is given in the schools, and scientific societies and writers add, in parenthesis, the decimal value of the minutes and seconds as now used: *e. g.*, 8.30 P.M. (decimal time 85^{cés}, 4). The Geographical Society and the Society of Natural History, of Toulouse, have practised this reform since the year 1894.

Les Restes de la Civilisation Hindoue à Java, par Jules Leclercq, Correspondant de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. (Extrait du Bulletin de l'Académie Royale Belgique.)

M. Leclercq had cherished the idea of approaching the great temple of Boro-Budur by moonlight, but the moon was hidden by dense clouds when he reached the ruins, and it was in the early morning that he climbed the steps to the top of the monument.

Thence he looked down on the chaos of terraces and cupolas, of

galleries and cornices, set in the wonderful verdure of the valley, and far away to the tops of the mountains just touched by the rays of the rising sun. A scene to be remembered.

Neither Angkor Wat, nor temple of India equals, in M. Leclercq's judgment, the great Buddhist ruin, the work of a genius endowed with surprising vigour of conception.

Boru-Budur and Tjandi Mendoet are the two purely Buddhist temples in Java; the other ruins belong to the followers of Brahma. The most remarkable is the group of Parambanan, discovered 100 years ago. They are covered with sculptures representing scenes of the Hindoo mythology.

The Javanese, though Mohammedans, offer incense and flowers to these figures of their ancient gods, and M. Leclercq saw a woman bow down before one of the images and dedicate her child to it.

It is not easy to agree with the author's closing denunciation of Islam as the foe of architecture:

"This deadly religion, imposed by the sword, has destroyed the creations of genius and the masterpieces of art in all the countries of the ancient world into which it has penetrated; from the shores of the Bosphorus to those of the Indian Archipelago, the Koran reigns over ruins."

Volcanoes of North America: A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology, by Israel C. Russell. The Macmillan Co., 1897. \$4. pp. XIV + 346.

The most recent of the monographs for teachers from the pen of Prof. I. C. Russell considers the Volcanoes of North America, and is a valuable addition to geographic literature. The previous volumes on the Lakes and Glaciers of North America were devoted to topics concerning which the available literature was large but much scattered. In the volume at hand the author has given us a treatise on a topic whose literature has not been readily available, and the volume fills, as it were, a greater want than either of its predecessors.

The book opens with a lengthy and interesting account of the Types of Volcanoes, giving us the basis of primary classification, according to origin, followed by a brief summary of the features in the life history of volcanoes, whereby the subdivision is readily made into young, mature and old. This is the arrangement now used in physiography for the ready classification of any type of land form.

The remaining portions of Chapter I. deal with Characteristics of the Products of Volcanoes; Profiles of Volcanic Mountains;